

## The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, April 5, 1856.

### On his Way to Kansas.

We give on our first page, this week, a poem from the pen of our esteemed friend, Rev. P. P. FOWLER. It is his "Adieu to the North," as he is about taking up his permanent residence in Kansas.

It will be remembered that Mr. Fowler was a candidate of the resident voters of this district for the Legislature, on the 30th of March last, and received their unanimous support. The election was set aside, and a new election was held in May, when he was elected with no opposition. On the eve of the election private business, which it was impossible for him to neglect, called him to the East, where he has remained till the present. Since then he has closed up his private matters there, and is now probably on his way to this State. He is a man of vigorous intellect, a finished writer and speaker, and will be a valuable acquisition to the population of Kansas. We have known him for many years, and assure our readers that they will find him at all times strictly reliable upon the great issues of the day. We hope he will continue to favor us with his contributions, as formerly.

### Regard of Personal Consequences—A Red in Fiddle.

The border papers are publishing long extracts from E. C. K. GARVEY'S FREE-MAN, calling it a consistent Free State paper, with the view of showing up the absurdities of the Free State party. So far as GARVEY is concerned, no Free State man who knows him has any inclination to meddle with his statements. His history has to be written in due time, meanwhile he is furnishing abundance of material. We had hoped another pen than ours would write that history, and trust still it will be done; but, if not, we pledge the people of Kansas a faithful and in every respect, a truthful narrative of the *meaneast demagogue* within the limits of the State. We will show, too, that *pro-slavery* men understood what they were about when they went up to the polls on the 15th of January last, and voted for him for Treasurer of the State; and we will endeavor to show the secret springs which induce the Leavenworth Herald, and other ultra border ruffian papers to compliment him. He has been apprehensive of a little private history for some time, hence has been laboring in private circles, and through his sheet to vilify us, hoping thereby to make the public believe that we were vicious.

### Our rod is fully pickled, and only needs drawing forth and applying liberally, to dispose of the subject for whom it was prepared.

### Emigrants Coming.

The first spring party of emigrants from New England were to have left Boston, for Kansas, about the close of the last month. We presume they are on the route now. Judging from the indications every where, we shall have a large emigration this spring. We send out the cheering cry to westward-bound emigrants, and bid them a hearty welcome to Kansas.

### Garvey was nominated as one of the delegates to the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, at a meeting of the old liners, in Topeka, the other night. If the whole Convention should be composed of similar men, we shall ply the party. It is said the members of the Legislature made his acquaintance the other day when settling their bills, and they know how to appreciate his worth in future.

### New Post Office.

A post office has been established at Rock Creek, Kansas, at the house of Robt. Wilson, Esq. J. L. Wilson, postmaster.

### Rock Creek is 35 miles East of Ft. Riley, North side of the Kansas river, on the Military road.

### Little Giant.

We have at Kansas City, the following Nos. of the Little Giant Corn Mill: Three No. 2, one No. 3, and one No. 4. Persons wishing to purchase will apply soon.

### "Heno" was the name of an Indian Chief of the Cayuga tribe, we believe, and signified in English, "The Thunderer."

### Can a Minor Hold a Claim.

Several cases have come to our knowledge, where young men not twenty-one years of age had taken claims and were occupying them, which avocations older men had "jumped," alleging that a minor had no right to hold a claim. A young man can take a claim and improve it, and hold it for his own use and benefit; but at the time of declaring his intention to pre-empt at the Register's office, he must be of age. The question asked is "are you 21 years old, etc.," not, were you 21 at the time of taking the claim. Whoever goes to a new country and endures the privations incident thereto, even though he fall short somewhat of that age which the law has prescribed for babyhood to cease, is as much entitled to the advantage of getting a cheap home as any body else.

## Post-Office Unnecessary.

The New York Times has a very sensible article on the contested election case in Congress from Kansas. It says:

"Whitfield has one very great advantage over Gov. Reeder. He is backed by a host of government officials in the Territory. They may be regarded as, and they actually are, the retained agents and attorneys of Whitfield, engaged to aid him in making up his case. It is a part of their reasonable service to prepare any required number of affidavits and depositions, and the bills for the same are discharged at the Federal Treasury. The whole governmental machinery of the Territory being in the hands of persons of this class, it is obvious that Gov. Reeder has no chance whatever of procuring any legal testimony of the acts which support his claims, except what may be obtained by the special authority of Congress. While the people of Kansas are almost unanimous in his favor, the salaried employees of the Government are quite unanimous against him. From the Judges appointed by President Pierce, down to the Constables appointed by the mock Legislature of Missouri Ruffians, the office-holders of Kansas are for slavery and Whitfield. Their services are gratuitous, at least, in behalf of Whitfield. There remains but one chance for the people's representative. It is in the interposition of Congress against Executive patronage."

### To show how these matters are managed, and to put the facts on record, we beg the attention of the public to the following facts:

A few days ago, Mr. N. B. BLANTON, Esq., residing several miles south of this city, on the Wakarusa, received a letter from the Lawrence post-office, directed as follows: "N. B. Blanton, Esq., care P. M. Lawrence, Kansas Territory." On the upper right hand corner was printed "Post-Office Department; Official Business," and signed, "H. King." It was post-marked, "Washington, March 5, 1856, Free." On breaking the seal, enclosed was found a letter, the original of which is before us, and from which our composite copies verbatim:

### P. O. DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, March 5, 1856.

Sir:—A letter of yours, addressed to a Mr. Kinney, was recently laid before the Department, and attention being thus called to your office, it was discontinued as unnecessary.

Let us may not have retained a copy of the letter referred to, I am desirous by the Postmaster General to send you a copy, which you will find herewith enclosed. Respectfully, your obedient servant, HORATIO KING, 1st Asst. P. M. Gen.

N. B. BLANTON, Esq., care Postmaster, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.

Accompanying the letter of 1st Assistant Postmaster General, was the following, retaining the words, bad grammar, etc.:

BLANTON, K. T., Feb. 2, 1856.

M. M. KINNEY—Dear Sir:—It is out of my power to come down, and as I am owing you some, I wish you would send me the bill of what I owe, and I will send you the money by mail. Truly yours, (Signed,) N. B. BLANTON.

N. B.—Sir, I am informed that your people are preparing to march up here, whether this is true or no—but the people here are preparing for defence. Now, Sir, I am not ashamed to tell my intention, and that is, if your drunken soldiers come up here again, and don't pay me for forty tons of hay that they burned, and live head of beef cattle that they killed and eat, I shall take the sword against them, and nothing but blood will satisfy me. Sir, I am considered by some of your people as a repudiator of the laws of the Legislature. That is true. I glory in repudiating the conduct of such a body, that would grant two charters for two bridges to be built below me, and refused to give me a charter for mine, or even any protection; and sir, if I do repudiate the laws, it is none of Missouri's business. And when people call me a repudiator, they tell the truth on me, for I have done, and I am still doing all that I can to nullify all that the Legislature has done. This is plain talk, but justice demands it. If you are up in the Territory, call and see me. If the laws of the Legislature stand and are in force, I am ruined. But if laid aside, my interest is secured. Could you expect me to sacrifice my interest, to secure yours? No; I have sacrificed enough.

I have not been in any of these mob scrapes yet, and do not intend to be. But if the Missourians come up here again, and don't pay me the damage they have done me, I will teach them a lesson they will not forget soon. Yours truly, (Signed,) N. B. BLANTON.

Mr. BLANTON is himself a Missourian, and for the writing of that letter, the Post-office Department declares that of individuals had just written their friends to mail their letters, is declared by its highest functionary "unnecessary."

What mattered it to the Postmaster General or his subordinates, whether Mr. Blanton thought he had been used well or not by the Border Ruffians, so far as related to a faithful discharge of his official duties. It is true, no charge is made against Mr. Blanton; only against the post-office, which is no longer needed because Mr. B. sends documents of the above character to his pro-slavery friends in Missouri.

The people who were instrumental in placing Frank Pierce and his satellites in office, will not abolish the Post-office Department because they have a simple at its head, but they will take occasion to prescribe those who prescribe others for opinion's sake.

The post-office at Highland, in this

State, has been discontinued, because it was "unnecessary." Whether the inducing causes were the same which influenced the Department in the case at Blanton, we are not advised; but we have reason to believe that it was a move of Whitfield and his friends to displace those who were known to be antagonistic to his interests, and who were inimical to slavery.

Mr. Blanton should bear in mind and adopt the language of Cato over the dead body of his son; and "Content himself to be obscurely good, for, When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway, The post of honor is a private station."

### For the Herald of Freedom.

Another Hero.

PERRYVILLE, KANSAS, }  
March 23, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent from Prairie City will find many that differ with him, myself being one of that number. In fact men of his views are few and far between, especially at the North. As regards the destruction of the Union, that agitation originated at the South, and is almost exclusively confined to that section; but from whatever quarter it comes, its advocates are but a handful of fanatics.

Your correspondent seems to have narrow-contracted and one-sided views of everything he discusses; takes upon himself the "vanity very common in that profession, to give himself the airs of particular opportunities of being well informed." When, if he had resorted to the true mode by "studying the nature of the case, taken a bird's eye view of the whole situation, established the substantial character of the interests underlying it, and then for a horoscope of probabilities, keep to sound logic of historical necessity." That way I think he would have arrived at a different opinion.

—he would have at once seen that it is not the policy of the President to involve this country in a war with England, nor is it the desire of the South that he should bring such a calamity upon the country. In such a war, the South would be the loser, and why?—It would cut off their great resource of wealth, the cotton exportation; while it would enrich the northern farmers, by increasing the value of their produce, and the demand. It would make the southern planter bankrupt, and their plantations desolate; at the same time it would add three or four more free States by the subjugation of Canada, which would certainly fall into our hands on such an event.

In the face of these facts, it is nonsense to suppose that the Administration desires to bring on a conflict so disastrous to his "cherished institution."

If your correspondent had not formed a wrong hypothesis, he certainly would not have arrived at such a erroneous conclusion. All the President's belittled documents are to divert public attention from the discussion of slavery; and, if possible, to prevent the next election from turning on that issue, so that his chances will be better, if he gets the nomination, which he certainly expects.

Again: Your correspondent recommends a very foolish mode of practice; to get rid of a sore out of the leg; that certainly is a "John Bull" way of doctoring. We would limp a while and get the sore healed. And this can be done by applying a plaster to the sore. Congress will put it on in the shape of a prohibition to the further extension of slavery. And then something to purify the blood in the shape of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and a little wholesome legislation on the subject will in a few years entirely heal the sore.

And instead of the Union hobbling along without a limb, it will remain whole as its founders intended it should, and as it will, notwithstanding the cry of dissolution by a few fanatics.

Slavery is now at its acme. The South has always presented an aggressive front, and been united on that question; while the North has always desisted from bringing it into politics, and compromised difficulties with her southern brethren. But, as the South has proved faithless to every sense of honor, disregarding every compromise, and aiming for the universal establishment of slavery, the North has been awakened by the aggressive spirit of slavery to a just sense of her duty, and next fall will, for the first time, bring that question to the ballot box. When the South is once convinced that slavery cannot become national, and that it is now at its furthest limits, its aggressive spirit will desert, and one State after another, along the frontier, being drained of the slave population by exportations South, and fugitives North, will be reduced "to the wholesome necessity of abandoning that system of involuntary labor; and thus the frontier of free institutions must steadily advance," until the last vestige of slavery disappears.

BOB PRUYN.

### A late traveler has, in a few words, described the most striking features of the oriental cities. He writes:

Dirty streets, stinking gutters, narrow lanes, filthy rags, starved dogs, stately domes, and stately minarets, hay labors, cross-legged Turks, skulking Jews, black Nubians, brown Bedouins, sounds unbecomingly, sights disgusting, smells distressing, grand squares, splendid bazars, glittering domes, tapering minarets, and dear and nasty hotels.

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and ingenious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent and makes the idle industrious.

A lame sick swain, who has taken very much to writing sonnets, has just lunged in, on one of his lines. This is suspending in earnest.

## Original Poetry.

For the Herald of Freedom.

BY AMELIA.

Temperance, like a heavenly sprite,  
Spreads her wings and soars afar;  
She seeks the home of want and blight,  
And sets an ever-beaming star.

One to guide the steps of youth,  
Upward, upward, higher;  
To seek the fountain head of truth,  
Still be his heart's desire.

The corrective chains of alcohol  
His spirit shall not bind;  
He'll boldly rise at virtue's call,  
And in her path will pleasure find.

The tyrant rum shall bow beneath  
His potent power and might;  
And merrily shall he be wafted far,  
Will then be wafted far.

Far Lawrence must no longer be  
Polluted by its poison train;  
Rise, my faithful friends, and see  
How soon the fiend shall bow to death.

A noble work throughout the land,  
An ample field for labor;  
Let each one lend a ready hand,  
And try to help his neighbor.

## Original Correspondence.

Insult to a Lady.

Sometimes since we noticed the Kickapoo Pioneer was making merry over an insult offered to a young lady in that place, by, we suppose, some of the Rangers. We have received the following letter from the young woman, which gives an account of the affair:

Mr. Editor:—I went to Kickapoo City on the 16th day of Feb., 1856. I took a pistol always along with me. I had no idea of using it. Well, I went into a store and they had not any thing there that I wanted, so I went across the street into another store, and they had not the thing that I wanted there, either; and because I went into two stores and didn't buy anything, they thought I was a spy. I had not gone over half a mile from town, when I heard something behind me; and I looked and it was two men coming after me; and they rode up along side of me. They never said anything about me being a spy then. All at once one of them tried to catch hold of my horse's bridle, and pre-empted his revolver in my face; but I would not stop. He told me then to stop. I told him I would not. Says he, "God damn your soul to hell, if you don't stop I will blow your God damn brains out!" but I would not stop, because I did not know what they wanted with me. My horse happened to stumble, and he caught hold of the bridle. I jumped off and ran up to a house, but there was no one there. I took out my pistol and told them if they touched me I would shoot them on the spot. They told me they thought I was a spy, and they thought I was a boy dressed in woman's clothes. They made me pull off my bonnet, and let them see my hair. They told me they would not harm me; then I put my pistol away and went to get my horse. They grabbed my pistol away from me, and then I had nothing to fight with at all. Then they told me I should not have that horse. I told them that I would. Then they said it was not my horse; they said it was Manard's horse. I told them it was a lie. Then they said I should go back to Kickapoo with them. I told them I would not. They said if I didn't they would kill me. They said they intended to take me back dead or alive, they did not care which. They then asked me what made me go by myself. I told them I had no one to go with me. Then they started me back to Kickapoo, one man on each side. I hadn't gone very far before I met two more men; and they made me pull off my bonnet, and let them see my hair. They asked me a great many vulgar questions, after which they said I might go home, asking me if I did not want some body to go home with me. I told them I could go home by myself; but one of them would go home with me for a spy. We gave him his dinner, and sent him home.

MARGARET C. HENDRICK.

### A Voice from Missouri.

JOHNSON CO., Mo., Mar. 27, '56.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I enclosed you will find one dollar for the Herald of Freedom. I find your paper just what I wish it to be, an uncompromising foe to slavery of every kind. Pursue the same steady course you have heretofore pursued, and you will have the approbation and prayers of all good men. I am deeply interested in the affairs of the South. The Slaveocrats all over the South are turning their attention to settling Kansas with pro-slavery men, but I am confident that half the poor whites they send there will eventually go for a Free State. Surely God has not forsaken this benighted land, and right must and eventually prevail. Although I have been surrounded with slavery for thirty-three years, I have seen so much evil spring from the institution, that I have had no desire to partake of it. It is simply this: It is a curse to the slave, and a greater curse to the owners. Furthermore, it has a tendency to make men overbearing and tyrannical. My best wishes are for the success of the Republican party, for on that party depends the exclusion of slavery from the United States Territory; and my doctrine is let no more slave States be admitted in the Union.

The Free State men in Kansas may be thankful for the oppression and rage they have received from the Border Ruffians. They have made more opponents to slavery than could have occurred from any other source; and if there could be a vote taken in Missouri on the question of Free or Slave State, it is my candid opinion that there would be a large majority in favor of a Free State. Slavery must go down, and I pray God to speed the time. I care not how quickly. Yours in the cause of Freedom.

The man who undertook to walk against Time has given up, but Time is still going ahead.

## Business Cards.

James Christian,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Lawrence, Kansas Territory, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him, in the various courts of this territory. Having an experience of some years as a lawyer in the South and West, and being familiar with the Pre-emption laws, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage in obtaining pre-emption to lands, collection of debts, and in getting redress for bloody wrongs.

G. P. Lowrey.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Land Agent, Lawrence, K. T.  
REFERENCES:—Hon. Andrew H. Reeder, Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Lawrence; Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., New York City; Hon. Asa Tuck, March 1856; Hon. Wm. Curtis, Gen. Barrington, Mass. Lawrence, Oct. 27, 1855.—17

G. W. Brown,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, and other Instruments of Writing under Seal, and Depositions for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and New York, will attend to the duties of his office on application at the Herald of Freedom office.  
Lawrence, Oct. 27, 1855.—17

Dr. Jno. P. Wood,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has just completed his new Warehouse on the Levee, and is ready to receive the consignment of goods, either on commission or otherwise.  
Lawrence, June 2, 1855.—17

Edward Clark,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, and COUNSELLOR, A. and General Land Agent. Office on Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.  
Lawrence, Feb. 12, '55.

G. W. Brown,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, May be found at the Herald of Freedom office K. T. Jan. 6, '56.

John Hutchinson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, 30 Main St., Lawrence, K. T.

J. S. Emery,

LAW OFFICE 30 Main St., Lawrence, K. T., Jan. 6, '55.

Dr. John Doy,

MAIN street, Lawrence, K. T., Jan. 30, '55.

Dr. S. C. Harrington.

OFFICE No. 12 Twelfth street, Lawrence, Kansas Territory. Jan. 6, '55.

Dr. E. A. Barnes,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Main street, Lawrence, K. T. June 23, '55.—17.

A. D. Searl,

CITY SURVEYOR and CIVIL ENGINEER, No. 30 Main street, Lawrence, Kansas T.

JAMES G. SANDS,

MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, ETC., &c., LAWRENCE, KANSAS TERR.

CONSTANTLY on hand an assortment of everything in his line. A superior lot of buggy and stage collars, over-shoes, etc., etc. sold at.

The New Market and Provision Store.

MASSACHUSETTS STREET, SOUTH OF THE STORE OF HORNBY & FLEEL, LAWRENCE.

FOOD SACK, Groceries, Provisions and Country Produce. Also, MEATS of all kinds, fresh and salted. Beef, Pork and Game constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest rates. March 1, '56.—17.

Allen & Gordon,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries and Country Produce, Topeka, K. T. (last and exam- June 18, 1855.—17.)

JAMES DAVIS, C. F. CURRIER,

FORWARDING and Commission Merchants, Leavenworth City, K. T. 1855-17.

N. McCracken,

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, and Commission Merchant, 10 Water street, south of Church, Leavenworth City, K. T. 1855-17.

S. Whitworth,

PHYSICIAN, OBSTETRICIAN and CHIRURGEON. ALL calls attended to promptly. Surgical cases will receive special attention. Drug and medicine for domestic use. Office, Main street, K. T. Dec. 22-17.

C. D. KELLS, J. S. CAVENDER, JAS. SMITH, JR.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ELLIS, CAVENDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

No. 43 MAIN STREET, corner of Pine street, St. Louis, Mo., are now receiving their spring stock which is of superior quality and style, being manufactured especially to our order. Comprising a choice assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's fine goods, also a large assortment of Gent's and Ladies' Philadelphia make. All of which they will sell to prompt men or for cash at a small advance over eastern prices. An examination of our stock is solicited.—17.

F. A. HUNT, E. SLATER, J. E. HUNT.

F. A. Hunt & Co.,

PRODUCE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo., between Pine and Chestnut.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to filling orders, with any description of Merchandise and Produce. May 19, 1855.—17.

G. PARTRIDGE, J. SMITH, W. H. SMITH, H. S. H.

Partridge & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo., between Second and St. Louis, Mo., will make liberal cash advances on consignments of produce for sale in St. Louis, New Orleans, New York and London.

St. Louis, Oct. 27, '55.—17.

B. Slater,

PRODUCE DEALER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 19 Levee, St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 6, '55.

F. Gallup, Westport, Mo.,

DEALER in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, is prepared to do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches or jewelry. All work entrusted to his care will be warranted to give satisfaction. Also Agent for the sale of Hall & Duff's Patent, Congrat Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Feb. 1, 1855.—17.

E. SIMMONS, F. C. LEADBEATER.

Simmons & Leadbeater,

FORWARDING and Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Grocers, Kansas City, Mo., above the American Hotel.

Refer to Messrs. F. A. HUNT & Co., St. Louis; C. H. HERBELL, JR., Esq., Gen. S. C. POMEROY, Kansas Territory; Messrs. BROWN & BROWN, Cincinnati, O.; and to Messrs. F. A. HUNT & Co., St. Louis. Having erected a large St. Louis Warehouse, all goods consigned to them will be safely stored all called for, or forwarded on boats up the Kansas River, or otherwise. Feb. 14-17.

H. B. Bouton,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Land Agent, Kansas City, Mo. Aug. 11, 1855.—17.

R. RIDLEBARGER, W. G. BARRETT.

Ridlebarger & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Kansas, Mo., March 5, '55.

POWERS & WELLS publications for sale at the Herald of Freedom Office.

ALONZO CHILD, J. O. CHILD, E. W. FOX, New York City. E. O. PRATT, E. C. MARSH.

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE & CUTLERY

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.,

No. 147 Main Street, Third Door North of the Bank or Missouri,

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Jan. 12-56

## THE EMPORIUM OF TRADE!

New Store and New Goods!

G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & CO., are just opening at their new and commodious Sales Room, the largest and best selected stock of Goods ever offered in Kansas, for wholesale and retail trade; and while they acknowledge their obligations to the public for past favors, they would respectfully invite them to notice their extensive facilities lately added, for furnishing everything the western trade demands at one place. They have already secured a very flattering

## PROSPECTUS OF THE KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM.

THE SECOND VOLUME of this advocate of Freedom in Kansas will be commenced in January, 1856, and will continue the unfinished number of the year as formerly. Complimentary notices from over fifteen hundred exchanges, the unanimous approval of its friends, and the great want of such a journal, have been the inducing causes to prompt to the continuance of its publication through another volume. The Publishers are cheered with the hope, that as the commercial embarrassments of the country have measurably subsided, and as the interest in Kansas' news has continued to increase until it has become the great exciting topic of conversation in all the departments of life, they will be better sustained than heretofore in forwarding a work so eminently necessary in the making of Kansas. Free State papers, and the great want of such a journal, have been the inducing causes to prompt to the continuance of its publication through another volume. The Publishers are cheered with the hope, that as the commercial embarrassments of the country have measurably subsided, and as the interest in Kansas' news has continued to increase until it has become the great exciting topic of conversation in all the departments of life, they will be better sustained than heretofore in forwarding a work so eminently necessary in the making of Kansas. Free State papers, and the great want of such a journal, have been the inducing causes to prompt to the continuance of its publication through another volume. The Publishers are cheered with the hope, that as the commercial embarrassments of the country have measurably subsided, and as the interest in Kansas' news has continued to increase until it has become the great exciting topic of conversation in all the departments of life, they will be better sustained than heretofore in forwarding a work so eminently necessary in the making of Kansas. Free State papers, and the great want of such a journal, have been the inducing causes to prompt to the continuance of its publication through another volume. The Publishers are cheered with the hope, that as the commercial embarrassments of the country have measurably subsided, and as the interest in Kansas' news has continued to increase until it has become the great exciting topic of conversation in all the departments of life, they will be better sustained than heretofore in forwarding a work so eminently necessary in the making of Kansas. Free State papers, and the great want of such a journal, have been the inducing causes to prompt to the continuance of its publication through another volume. The Publishers are cheered with the hope, that as the commercial embarrassments of the country have measurably subsided, and as the interest in Kansas' news has continued to increase until it has become the great exciting topic of conversation in all the departments of life, they will be better sustained than heretofore in forwarding a work so eminently necessary in the making of Kansas. Free State papers, and the great want of such a journal, have been the inducing causes to prompt to the continuance of its publication through another volume. The Publishers are cheered with the hope, that as the commercial embarrassments of the country have measurably subsided, and as the interest in Kansas' news has continued to increase until it has become the great exciting topic of conversation in all the departments of life, they will be better sustained than